

AA-991

mid-19th through mid-20th century

Jessup Historic District

Jessup

Private and Public

The Jessup Historic District is concentrated around a 1-1/2 mile area of Rt. 175, Jessup Road and contains a large concentration of historic resources built in variety of nationally popular styles popular from the mid-19th through the mid-20th century. Represented styles include very large and elaborate Italianate (and its Italian Villa sub-type) and Second Empire dwellings, as well as more modestly sized and styled Colonial Revival, American Four Square, Craftsman-influenced bungalows. Also present are large numbers of vernacular, folk-Victorian, cross-gable, I-houses.

Jessup was evaluated as a potential National Register Historic District and was found to contain 57 contributing resources and another 82 non-contributing. Most of the resources evaluated as non-contributing are less than 50 years of age, though the majority were built soon after World War II and shall soon become historic. Once these resources are 50 years old their contribution to the proposed district should be re-evaluated.

Jessup is named for Jonathan Jessup, an engineer employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during its original construction. Mr. Jessup was in charge of laying track through a particularly difficult 2 mile ridge. The completed excavation was given the name "Jessup's Cut" and after several permutations, Jessup came to be associated with the town that grew up in its vicinity. Growth was influenced by the presence of the railroad, proximity to urban centers, the success of truck farming, the establishment of canning and fruit packing, and the establishment of the Maryland House of Corrections.

AA-991

Jessup Historic District

Jessup

**MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN
STATEWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXTS**

I. Geographic Organization: Western Shore

II. Chronological/Development Periods: Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1817)
Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)
Modern Period (1930-Present)

III. Prehistoric Themes: N/A

IV. Historic Period Themes: Agriculture, Architecture, Transportation

V. Resource Type

Category: District

Historic Environment: Suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): town

Known Design Source: unknown

Maryland Historical Trust

State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. AA-991

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Jessup Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 1-1/2 miles along Rt. 175 & parts of Old Jessup, Sellner, and Brock Bridge Rds. ☐ not for publication

city, town Jessup ☐ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name not applicable

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code:

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Planning and Code Enforcement liber

street & number 2664 Riva Road folio

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

☐ repository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. AA-991

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Jessup Historic District is located in Jessup, Maryland, in northern Anne Arundel County. It is 16 miles south of Baltimore, 19 miles northeast of Washington, D.C., and 20 miles northwest of Annapolis. The current population stands at about 6,000 residents. This represents a 30-fold increase over the late 19th century population of 200 residents. Jessup serves as a bedroom community for persons working in nearby urban centers and suburban office parks, and is also the temporary home of many military families stationed at nearby Ft. Meade. The rapid subdivision of once open farm land and large wooded lots, with the concomitant construction of new homes, business, and road expansion, threaten to undermine the town's historic character. Furthermore, in terms of acreage and social perception, Jessup is dominated by the presence of the Maryland House of Correction (see AA-768).

Architecturally, historic Jessup is expressed in the large concentration of late-19th and early-20th century homes, of which the most outstanding examples are the Ringgold House, Clark-Vogel House, Asa Linthicum House, and Trusty Friend. These grandiose and masterfully designed houses, all but one of which were constructed before the close of the 1860s, represent the county's pre-eminent collection of Italian Villa and Second Empire style architecture. The Jessup Historic District also features a large number of fine vernacular folk-Victorian I-houses, American Four Squares, Cape Cod and Craftsman-influenced bungalows, with the Neocolonial, Ranch and newer Cape Cod styles represented in newer construction. The overwhelming majority of buildings feature frame construction, though several bungalows are built with rusticated concrete block. Brick construction is almost exclusively associated with modern buildings.

Most historic standing structures are clustered in an 1-1/2 mile area along or adjacent Rt. 175, Jessup Road, bounded between the Baltimore-Washington Parkway on the southeast and the Howard County line on the northwest. Much of this area appears eligible for listing as a National Register Historic District. Proposed boundaries for this district are delineated on the attached map. Boundaries are drawn to include the greatest concentration of historic resources, and where practical, exclude modern intrusions. Boundaries follow existing property lines, roadways, and/or topographical features. In addition to the area along Rt. 175, the proposed historic district also includes structures on Old Jessup Road, and both buildings and open space near Sellner and Brock Bridge Roads; the latter is land associated with historic standing structures.

An evaluation of buildings in this area determined that 57 historic resources possess enough significance and physical integrity to contribute to the proposed historic district; another 82 are categorized as non-contributing. The majority of non-contributing resources are so defined because they are less than 50 years of age, and not enough time has yet elapsed since their construction to allow a clear perspective of their historic significance. A significant percentage of non-contributing resources are recently constructed outbuildings, or in some cases, historic ancillary structures altered to the point where they have lost historic integrity.

The proposed Jessup Historic District is dominated by a spectrum of nationally popular middle class architecture and contains styles typical of the period between the mid-19th through late 20th century. With but a few exceptions, the St. Lawrence Catholic Church, resources are privately-owned dwellings situated on small or medium sized lots, many of which have garages and/or driveways. The district's historic and residential tenor is reinforced by mature trees and plantings that surround most buildings, and provide a buffer between the houses and the road.

Several larger parcels break with this small-lot pattern and are principally the unsubdivided remains of former farms. Included in the proposed historic district are the expansive parcels associated with Italianate or Second Empire style dwellings, Clark-Vogel House, Asa Linthicum House, and the Ringgold House, as well as the stylistically less spectacular farm houses at 2997 and 2957 Jessup Road.

7.1 Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Many buildings display a striking degree of similarity, both in terms of style and workmanship.

Close resemblance may suggest the same builder or group of builders worked on multiple structures, or acquired stock architectural elements from the same source. The house types found in Jessup are not unlike house plans available from nationally published pattern books, or mail order kits, though no houses were actually identified as such.

Almost identical are the houses at 2924 and 2926 Jessup Road, both of which are five-bay, cross-gable I-houses. With respect to detail, both display identical door surrounds, as well as the paired, chamfer-headed center window. Another similar pair is 2977 and 2979 Annapolis Road, which in addition to form, display the same round, four-pane, cross-gable window. Several bungalows are either partially or entirely built of rusticated concrete block. Designed to simulate stone, concrete block was widely advocated by early 20th century builders, pattern books as a novel new building material. A particularly fine example of concrete block construction is 2822 Annapolis Road.

9.1 Major Bibliographical References

- (1) James Dilts, The Great Road: The Building of the Baltimore and Ohio, The Nation's First Railroad, 1828-1853 Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA, (1993).
- (2) *ibid.*
- (3) G. Marie Biggs, The Story of Jessup, publisher unknown, (1977)
- (4) The Maryland State Business Directory, 1866, Webb & Fitzgerald, publishers, New York, New York. and The State Gazette and Merchant's and Farmers' Directory for Maryland and District of Columbia, Sadler, Drysdale & Purnell, Baltimore, MD, and Maryland and District of Columbia Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1896-97, R.L. Polk & Co., Baltimore, MD.
- (5) Jack Kelbaugh, *The Civil War in Anne Arundel County: Captain Frank Bond of Jessup and the Maryland Cavalry*, CSA Ann Arundell County Historical Society; October, 1988.
- (6) W. W. Goldsborough, Maryland Line in the Confederate Army, 1987.
- (7) Women's Club of Jessup Collection, Minute Books, 1915-1935; Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, MD.
- (8) The Story of Jessup
- (9) Anne Arundel County Commissioners Assessment, 1878-1904; and land records of Anne Arundel County, various volumes; Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD.
- (10) Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide To American Houses, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, NY (1991).

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-991

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	Builder/Architect
Check: Applicable Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	
and/or Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The town of Jessup is eponymously named for Jonathan Jessup, an engineer employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Jessup's connection with the town that bears his names dates to 1834; the year he was given the responsibility of laying track through a particularly difficult segment of land in northern Anne Arundel County known as Merrill's Ridge. Jessup's team cut through the 2-mile-long and 50'-wide hill located between present-day Rt. 175 and the area immediately east of Montevideo Road. The completed excavation was given the name "Jessup's Cut" and eventually came to be associated with the town that soon surrounded it. The Jessup stop, with Relay and Laurel became one of three main stations along B & O's Washington Branch and an important factor in Jessup's transition from farm community to town center.

Because Jessup is not a legally incorporated township, defining its historic boundaries is a matter of approximation. The area that the U.S. Post Office defines as Jessup does not correspond with local tradition, and late 19th-century land records clearly indicate that historically Jessup was larger than it is at present. Tax assessments from the late-19th and early-20th centuries identify farms as far south as present-day Ft. Meade, and northwest into what, since 1851, is Howard County, as either Jessop's or Jessup's Cut. Jessup also extended into present-day Howard County.

The community's name has experienced an astonishing degree of variability as well. When reading historic documents, the names Pierceland, Hooversville, Andersonville, and more self-evident, Jessop's or Jessup's Cut can be considered synonymous with Jessup. This alternative nomenclature is principally derived from the names of local postmasters and train station keepers.

Land patents for this region date primarily from the late-17th to mid-18th century, at which time this then remote area was almost exclusively agricultural, with some timber industry. Other surrounding areas, more advantaged by their proximity to water, such as Elkridge Landing and Curtis Creek, were involved in the mining of ore and the manufacture of pig iron, but Jessup's lack of an adequate transportation network and ready power source, i.e. water, prevented the later and precluded the former until well into the 19th century.

While Jessup evolved from a farming community, its direction was inexorably shaped by location, specifically its proximity to the exploding 19th century population center of Baltimore, and to a lesser degree the cities of Annapolis and Washington, D.C. Human decisions played a significant role, especially the 1835 construction of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the 1878 establishment of the Maryland House of Correction, and the late 19th century establishment of canning and fruit packing operations. Capital investments, especially in transportation and infrastructure, created a climate for development and expansion that lasted from the mid-19th century into the period of the Great Depression. In the post-World War II era, those same types of infrastructure and institutional developments, e.g. the construction of the Baltimore and Washington Parkway, Interstate 95 and regional commuter trains, as well as the expansion of Ft. Meade and the House of Correction, lay behind the growth that continues to the present day.

8.1 Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Jessup is no less a consequence of its natural makeup with fertile land conducive to both truck and grain farming. The nexus of productive soil and immediacy to both a transportation network and market centers gave 19th-century Jessup farmers a competitive advantage over more distant growers. Produce could be readily shipped to the city for immediate consumption or processing at one of Baltimore's many thriving canneries.

Baltimore's flourishing canning operations sparked the entrepreneurial instincts of Charles Summers, John F. Lowncamp, W.L. Gardner family, all of whom established canning or fruit packing operations in Jessup. These canneries were congregated on Dorsey Run Road, which due to the vast quantity of tomatoes hauled down this road for packing, was subsequently dubbed Tomato Road (3).

Rail transportation also allowed for the exploitation of natural resources, including now diminished but once large stands of mature timber and significant deposits of iron ore. In the 3rd quarter of the 19th century both David Haynes and S.K. Dashiell operated sawmills. With respect to mining, Dr. Asa Linthicum, George W. Hobbs and John Biggs were mid-to-late 19th century Jessup residents who diversified their agricultural and professional activities to include mining, or to use the historic parlance "ore banking" (4).

Truck farms, canneries, and mines were labor intensive operations, and the owners of these concerns were interested that it cost as little as possible. Labor was provided by the local African American population, many of whom were either former slaves or the descendants of former slaves. It should be noted that prior to emancipation, Anne Arundel County had Maryland's 3rd largest population of slaves, as well as many free blacks--Maryland had the largest population of free blacks in the country. Moreover, in Jessup, as with much of Maryland, local sympathies were strongly affiliated with the Confederate cause. During the Civil War many fought for the South with several Jessup citizens achieving significant distinction.

Jessup's most notable Civil War veterans were Frank Bond and Arnold Elzey. Prior to the formal outbreak of hostilities, he organized the United Rifles, which was one of the dozens of private militia groups created to support the Southern Cause. Union forces disbanded the United Rifles, but after the declaration of war, Bond served as Captain of Company A of the First Maryland Cavalry, C.S.A. at the battle of Gettysburg. Later he was wounded and taken prisoner of war, and after his release was promoted to the rank of Major (5).

Even more notable are the accomplishments of Arnold Elzey. Elzey was a career military man and a West Point Graduate who resigned his Union commission prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. During that conflict Elzey served as a C.S.A. Colonel, and at the Battle of First Manassas, rendered such outstanding service that he was promoted on the battle field to Brigadier General by the President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis (6). Later, General Elzey was nearly killed in action, but recovered from his wounds and subsequently returned to his truck farm in Jessup. Here Elzey lived near like-thinking individuals. His farm was adjacent to, and sold to him by, William Bond, the lawyer father of Captain Frank Bond.

In the post-Civil War era a ready source of cheap labor was found in the immigrant communities of Baltimore City. During the summer months hundreds of immigrants, mostly of eastern-European extraction, were brought from the city to work in the fields and canneries in and around Jessup. Often arriving in family groups, they lived in small, multi-family tenant houses and worked long hours in exchange for minimal pay. It is ironic, or perhaps more precisely an indication of late-19th/early-20th century social attitudes, that Jessup's wealthy farm and cannery owners relied on the labor of expatriated Europeans, but at the same time remained highly critical of their presence. This censure is manifested as late as 1915 in the meeting minutes of the Jessup Literary Club, which makes the following entry "Miss Kelley comes in direct contact with those aliens and knows the good and bad of our greatest problem---the immigrant." (7)

8.2 Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Proximity to urban centers facilitated the transportation of not only produce but also people. Michael Bannon (himself an Irish immigrant) was a very successful and wealthy Baltimore-based lawyer who lived and owned extensive acreage in Jessup. The same is true of William Bond and his son Elijah, both of whom were lawyers residing in Jessup but practicing law in Baltimore. Conversely, wealthy Baltimore residents appreciated Jessup's rural yet convenient situation and found it an excellent place to construct "summer cottages". Not only did Jessup offer an easy commute, but its location just below the piedmont fall line meant the area benefited from low mosquito population. In an era when malaria was a potentially deadly problem, this held great allure.

While the health benefit remained intact, the social prestige of a Jessup address was compromised when the Maryland House of Correction was constructed near Jessup in 1878. However, the prison, both then and now, created a supply of jobs and a demand for provisions. By the 3rd quarter of the 19th century, the prison had been joined by other correctional, rehabilitative and social institutions, such as the 135-acre St. Joseph House of Industry. This was a private Catholic educational and reform facility located near Montevideo. Also present was the Sisters of Notre Dame Orphanage, that in the 20th century became a summer vacation home for girls. In 1910, the "Home of the Friendless" was established for Protestant orphans and half orphans.

The local presence of these institutions and people who worked there no doubt benefited local merchants and business men. In 1855, Joshua Anderson operated the only store in the area and also served as postmaster. However by the 3rd quarter of the 19th century the town supported a number of stores. In the years between 1866 and 1907, Maryland business directories list Samuel Burnett, John T. Clark, James Hughes, George Hoover, T. Russell, E. Duvall, John F. Lowencamp, W.L. Gardner (successor to the Anderson store) and Ridgely Bond (successor to Lowencamp's store) as merchants or store owners. In addition to their retail and dry good establishments, most of these businessmen operated farms or were involved in some other concern. John Lowencamp, as a farmer, merchant, post-master, cannery owner and real estate speculator, is a prime example of this.

The names of Jessup's mid- to late-19th century large-scale land owners and professionals also appear as benefactors of churches, schools, libraries, and social clubs. Michael Bannon donated the land for the 1871 St. Mary's Episcopal Church (now demolished), while the sandstone was provided by Frank Bond. School teacher Susanna Merritt (also Marriot) gave the land for St. Lawrence's Catholic Church, which was first built in 1866. Wesley Chapel United Methodist Church, portions of which date to 1877 and is located in Howard County, was built on land given by Joshua Anderson. While John Biggs donated land in 1891 for the construction of the original Payne African American Church (8).

John Biggs previously gave seven acres of land for the establishment of the now demolished Clifton Academy for Young Ladies. Reportedly, in the tradition of Jessup's great homes, the Clifton Academy was built in the Italian Villa style. Asa Linthicum, Amos Clark and Michael Bannon were also active in the establishment of Clifton Academy. In 1861, Bannon served as a primary school inspector, and in 1862 Linthicum was a primary school commissioner. According to Biggs, Linthicum was also very active in black education. Linthicum, John Lowencamp, and Susan Merritt were amongst Jessup residents who subdivided portions of their large farms for development. In addition to selling lots in Jessup, Linthicum and Lowencamp owned numerous properties in Baltimore and what is now known as Annapolis Junction (9).

An interesting glimpse into the world of Jessup's upper class women in the early 20th century is provided by the Minute Books of the Women's Club of Jessup. This organization began as a literary society during the later part of the 19th century, and while minute books were not available for the early years, surviving records clearly indicate Jessup had a very sophisticated and learned society, highly concerned with current affairs. Club members spoke out on many progressive and controversial topics

8.3 Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Lectures, typically prepared and presented by club members, featured topics that included the "Russian Political System Since 1918" and "Why Women Must Demand The Right To Vote". When it came to expressing an opinion on national policy, Jessup women were undaunted by the prospect of not having an official voice. In 1919 the club voted to endorse "the newly proposed multi-lateral treaty". With respect to the arts and humanities, lecturers were invited from as far away as Boston to discuss painting or poetry, and Adelene Jessup Pratt, Director of the Maryland Public Library Advisory Commission spoke to the club on how to better administer the community's private library. membership was strictly limited to 17 women, and maintained waiting list for for new members. Twentieth century membership rolls showing the names of Biggs, Bond, Bannon, Clark and Gardner indicate the continued hegemony of those same families that were dominant a half century before.

By the third quarter of the 19th century wealth, both in the form of land and social capital, was concentrated amongst a handful of prominent families, a situation that remained largely unchecked until well into the next century. Jessup, however, was not immune to national and local economic vicissitudes, and fortunes were lost as well as made. Both John Biggs and John F. Lowencamp died in a state of insolvency following the financial panic of 1892. The 20th century saw the declining importance of truck farming and canning, as well as the Great Depression and two World Wars, all of which impacted the local residents.

During Jessup's glory days, however, the imprimatur of the town's powerful families was manifested in its architecture, especially the extraordinary collection of Italian Villa Style mansions. In addition, the development of industry, commerce, social institutions, and the growing presence of urban commuters created a middle class that is responsible for the highly intact assemblage of late-19th and early-20th century housing stock.

Jessup's most outstanding homes include three surviving Italianate and one Second Empire style dwellings. All but one were built by the end of the 1860's and reflect the wide influence of the picturesque movement, made popular by the mid-19th century designs of Alexander Jackson Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing. These houses include Trusty Friend (AA-123) Linthicum House (AA-91), Clark-Vogel House (AA-760), and the Ringgold House (AA-92).

The Italian Villa style is a less commonly occurring subtype of Italianate architecture, with only about 15% of houses possessing the square tower that is considered characteristic of the form. In Jessup this uncommon variation enjoyed uncommon popularity. In addition to Trusty Friend and Asa Linthicum House (from which the tower has been removed), two more domestic examples, as well as a school (all destroyed) are known to have been built in the Italian Villa style. The Second Empire-style Ringgold House also features a square tower, though this feature is more common in Second Empire buildings (10).

The Italianate Style, along with the Gothic Revival, began in England as part of the Picturesque movement, which was a reaction to the formal classical ideals in art and architecture, that had been fashionable for about 200 years. The first Italianate houses in the United States were built in the last 1830s; the idiom was popularized by the influential pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing, published in the 1840s and '50s. By the 1860s the style had completely overshadowed its architectural contemporary, the Gothic Revival. Nationally, the decline of the Italianate, along with that of the closely related Second Empire Style began with the financial panic of 1873 and subsequent depression. When national prosperity returned, new housing fashions, particularly the Queen Anne Style, dominated, though very few, if any, Queen Anne buildings were built in Jessup, or greater Anne Arundel County, as a whole.

Jessup's next major episode of growth took place in the early-20th century and is represented by the large collection of Craftsman-influenced bungalows, American Four-Squares, and Cape Cod dwellings that compose the bulk of Jessup's historic architecture. In addition to growth inspired by agriculture success and a growing suburban professional class, development pressure was accentuated by the 1917 establishment of Camp (now Fort) Meade. Created as a result of World War I, this military base was built directly south of Jessup's main population center. The military's presence continues to affect Jessup, which is home to military personnel and base civilian employees.

8.4 Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Jessup's early-20th century housing stock dominates the center of the town. These houses, built in fashions that experienced national popularity, are situated on small residential lots and typically stand in close proximity to each other; most directly fronting the road. A large percentage of these buildings are mostly unaltered, and some are individually distinctive. However, individual merit is amplified when Jessup's architecture is viewed as an ensemble. Large and contiguous portions of the town read as a unified ensemble, and contain a large concentration of architectural resources that are united by both history and aesthetics. This area is identified on the attached map, and appears eligible for listing as a National Register of Historic Places Historic District.

In the mid- and late-20th century, many of the same factors behind Jessup's historic development, are again at work. Improved transportation resulting from the construction of Interstate 95 and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway, increasing industrial development, and an explosion in suburban construction are rapidly reconfiguring Jessup's built environment. If this trend continues, the continuity of building traditions that spans more than a century may be overwhelmed by new construction.

This survey failed to identify many buildings historically associated with Jessup's poorer residents. Certainly there were houses associated with slaves and tenant farmers, as well as picker's shanties that housed the European immigrants who worked as seasonal laborers on the farms and in the canneries. Such buildings were usually of poor quality and thus less likely to survive. The present owners of the Asa Linthicum House claim to have seen derelict remains of workers housing in the woods of their property. An outbuilding located in the rear yard between 2852 and 2854 Jessup Road may be a former picker's shanty. Such buildings, if discovered in the future would add to the qualities for which the Jessup Historic District is significant, and should be considered as contributing resources.

As of August 1997, the resources listed below are considered contributing elements to the proposed historic district.

Jessup Road: 2821 (St. Lawrence Church), 2822, possible shanty behind and between 2852 and 2854, 2856, 2858, 2876, 2878, 2880, 2912, 2926, 2928, 2934, 2938, 2952, 2958, 2976, 2869 and three associated buildings, 2899, 2911 and one associated outbuilding, 2921 and one associated outbuilding, 2933 and one associated outbuilding, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2957 and two outbuildings, 2979, 2981, 2976, 2997

Brock Bridge Road: 7865 and one outbuilding

Drift Wood Road: 7600, 7602, 7601, 7603

Old Jessup Road: 8027 and one outbuilding, 8033 and one outbuilding, 8035 and one outbuilding.

Sellner Road: 7855 and five associated outbuildings

Survey No AA-991

10. Geographical Data

Quadrangle scale _____

B

Zone Easting Northing

II. THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

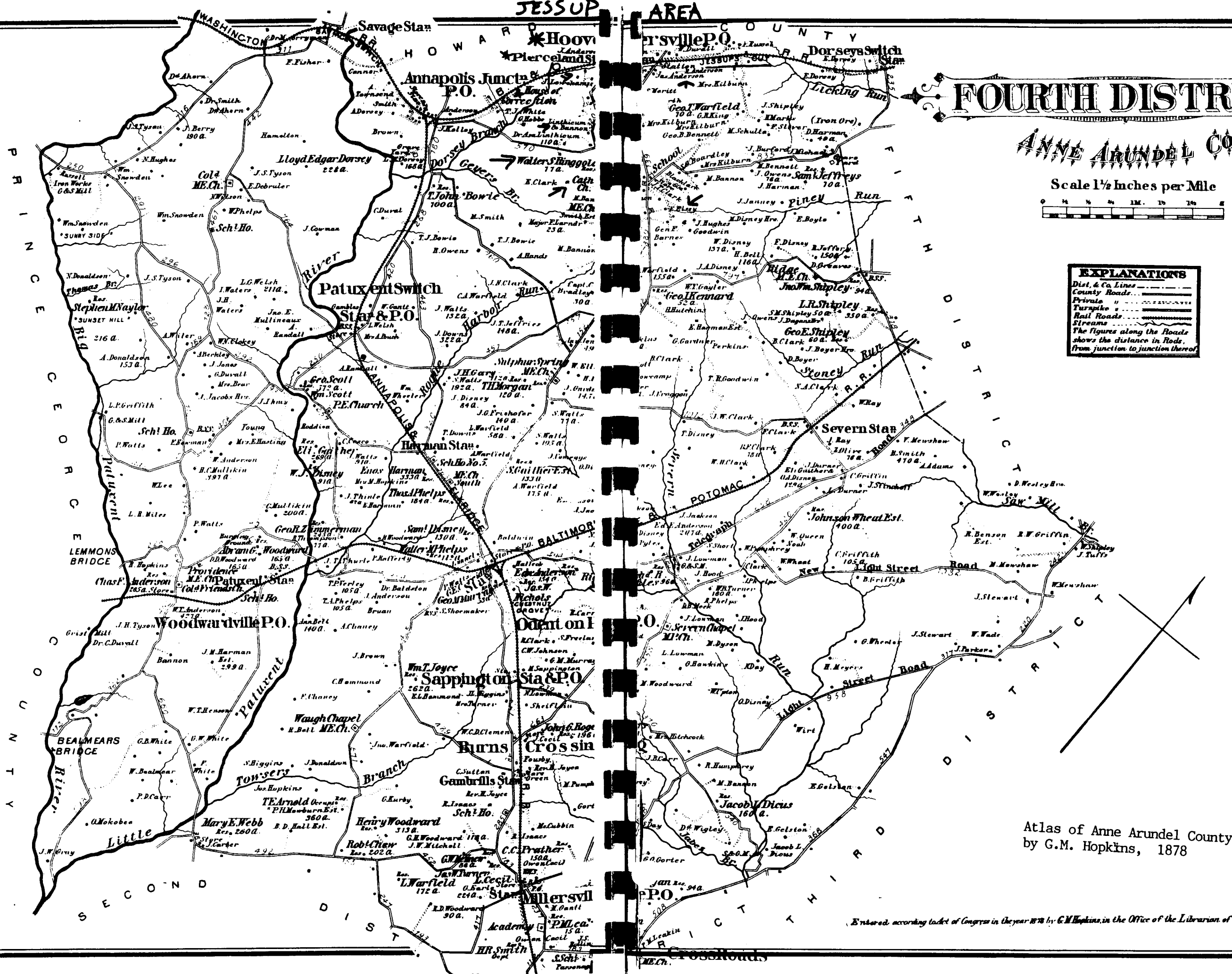
List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared by

city or town	Annapolis	state	Maryland
--------------	-----------	-------	----------

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCP/DHCD
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



FOURTH DISTRICT

ANNE ARUNDEL CO.

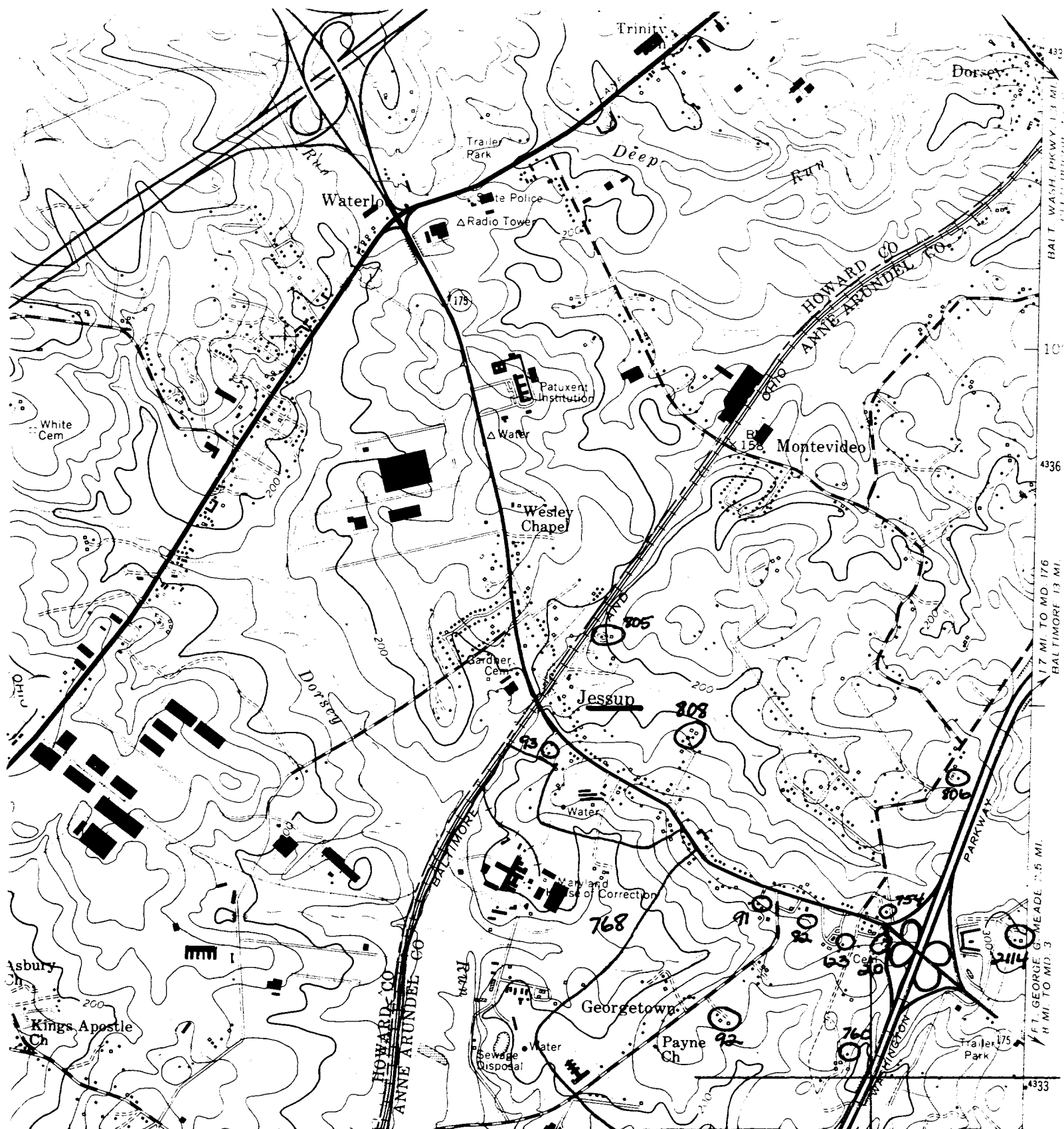
Scale 1 1/2 Inches per Mile



EXPLANATIONS	
Dist. & Co. Lines	—
County Roads	—
Private Roads	—
Turpicks	—
Rail Roads	—
Streams	—
The figures along the Roads shows the distance in Rods, from junction to junction thereof	

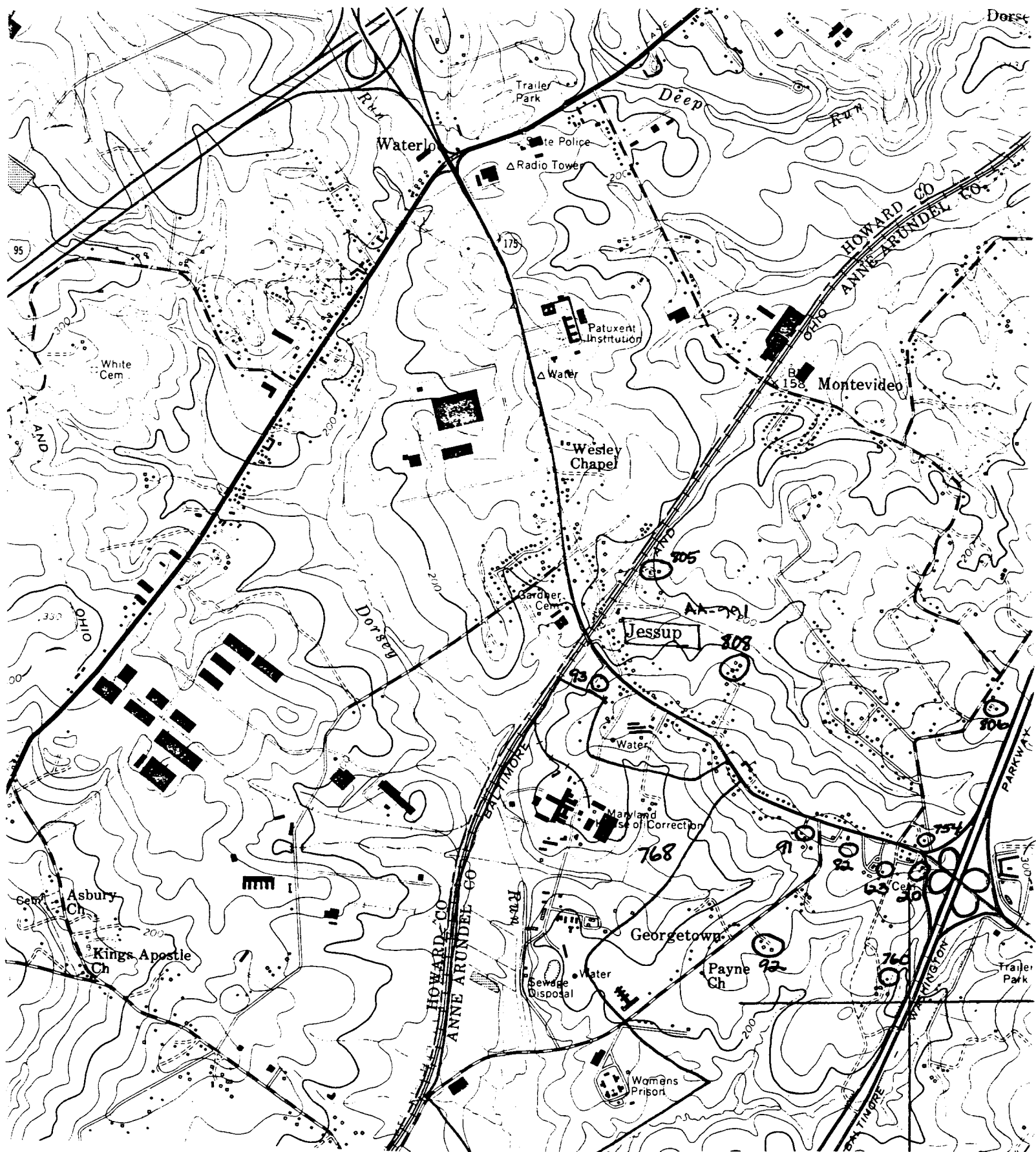
Atlas of Anne Arundel County, Maryland
by G.M. Hopkins, 1878

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1878 by G.M. Hopkins, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.



SAVAGE
USGS 7.5 minute series
Scale: 1:24,000
1957, photo revised 1966 and 1974

Site Number: AA-991
Site Name: Jessup
Location:



SAVAGE
USGS 7.5 minute series
Scale: 1:24,000
1965, photo revised 1979

Site Number: AA-991
Site Name: Jessup Historic District
Location: Jessup, MD



AA-123 / AF-123

TRUSTY FRIEND ' Jessup Historic District

Jessup, Anne Arundel co., Maryland

Sherrill M. Marsh, photographer

December 1996

Negative at Maryland SHPO

Camera Facing approximately south

1 of 30



AA - 754 / AA 951

Concrete Block Bungalow / 310012 Historic District
Anne Arundel CO., MARYLAND

Sherril M. Marsh Photographer

January 1997

Neg. at Maryland SHPO

CAMERA FACING NE

2 of 30



AA-1701

LESSON 111 - 12-28-97

Anne Arundel CO., MARYLAND
Merrill M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

House on Rt. 175, camera
facing North

3 of 30



4-391

Jessup Dist

Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Frederic M. Marsh, photographer

January 1997

Neg at Maryland SHPO

Photo on 35mm camera facing
approximately south

4 of 30



AA- 99

Jessup

Anne Arundel CO, MARYLAND

Sherr. M Marsh, photographer

January 1991

Negative at MARYLAND SAPU

House on Rt. 175, camera facing
approximately south

5 of 30



FF - 20

3050UP Historic District

Anne Arundel Co, MARYLAND

Sherri M. Marsh, photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

House on Rt. 175, camera facing
approximately North

6 of 30



AA - 991

JESUP Historic District

Anne Arundel CO., MARYLAND

Sherr. M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

Houseson Rt 195, Camera

facing SE

7 of 30



AM 501 / AA-991

George T. Warfield House / Jessup District
Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Sherry M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Neg. at Maryland SHPO

Camera facing NW

0130



AA-01 / AA-99

CYNTHIA W. E. / Jessup

Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Sherr. M. Marsh. Ecogeographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

low elevation

Photo 1 of 30



AA-91 / AA-991

Asa Linthicum House / Jessup

Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Sherri M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative A1 Maryland SHPO

Front Door

Photo 12 of 30



AP-9.7 AA 951

1301 Lenthorn House Jessup
Anne Arundel Co, Maryland
Photo by Morris, Photographer
January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO
Foundation

2050 11 of 30



AA 91 / AA 921

Asa Linthicum House / Jessup

Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Sherr. M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

Camera facing NW

Photo 1 of 30



AA-91 / AA-991

Asa Linthicum House / Jessup
Anne Arundel Co, Maryland
Sherri M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

Bank Barn, SE Perspective

Photo 13 of: 0



AT-91 / AN 217

Essex Linthicum House / Jessup

Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

W. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland StIPO

roll 11, camera facing SE

Photo 17 of 30



AA-91 / AA-991

Asa Linthicum House / Jessup

Anne Arundel Co, Maryland

Sheri M. Marsh, Photographer
January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPo

tenant house, camera facing south

Photo 15 of 30



AA-92 / AA-991

Ringgold House / Jessup

Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Stearns M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

Camera facing South

16 of 30



11-90 | 11-90

Priggin House | Jessup

Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Sherrill M. Marsh, photographer

January 1997

Photograph at MD SHPO

Camera facing SE

17 of 30



AA-92 / AA-991

Ringgold House, Jessup

Anne Arundel Co, Maryland

Sherrill M. Marsh, photographer

January 1991

Negative at Maryland SHPO

Library Fire place

18 of 30



AF 97 1 30 001

Ringgold House / Jessup

Anne Arundel co., Maryland

Sherri M Marsh, photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

Chair

1 04 30



11 - 2 40, 20
Cragg - Juse / Jessup

Anne Arundel co., Maryland
Sherril M. Marsh, photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

East door (in library)

20 or 30

* cornice treatment not original



AA-92 / AA-991

Ringgold House / Jessup

Anne Arundel CO, Maryland

Sherril M Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

Dining Room Fireplace

21 of 30

* cornice not original



January 1997

NEG AT MARYLAND SHPO

Photo 20 of 30



10-11-80 / 24-111

Wink-Hosel House / Jessup

Jessup, Anne Brunel Co., Maryland

Sherri M. Warr, Photographer

10-11-80 / 24-111

Wink-Hosel House / Jessup

10-11-80 / 24-111

Photo 15 of 10



At 200' (AA-99)

3111' 1" - DOSE / Jessup

Jessup. From 11:10 to 11:15 AM

SHERRI 11 MARSH, photo, 11:10 AM

December 1996

NEG. At MAR 11:10 AM

11:10 AM 11:15 AM

Photo 1 of 30



10-12-48

10-12-1948 10:15 PM

10-12-1948 10:15 PM 10:15 PM 10:15 PM

10-12-1948 10:15 PM 10:15 PM 10:15 PM

December 1948

Neg. AT MARLAND SHRO

East of the T. 10:15 PM 10:15 PM 10:15 PM

Photo 15 of 30



AA - 760

Clark Vogel House

Jessup, Anne Arundel CO., Maryland

Sherr, Jr. Marsh, photographer

December 1996

Negative at Maryland SHPO

Front Hall

Photo 6 of 0



AA-1760 / AA-991

Clark/Vogel House / Jessup

Anne Arundel Co, Maryland

Sherr, M. Marsh, Photographer

December 1996

Negative at Maryland SHPO

North Parlor

Photo 27 of 30



AA 760 / AA-991

Clark-Vogel House / Jessup

Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Sherri M. Marsh, Photographer

December 1996
Negative at Maryland SHPO

Star

Photo 28 of 20

Star



AA-1-01 / AA-991

Sherr, M. Marsh / Jessup

Anne Arundel CO, Maryland

Sherr, M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

Bank Barn, camera facing East

Photo 19 of 20



26 1/20 1/20 20

CLASS - E / GROUP
CLASS, Anne Arundel Co., MARYLAND
ETHERE M MARSH, photographer
LANDING 1957

BACK BATH TANKS SPQ
BACK BATH TANKS TANKS TANKS
E 30